The journals of the Eastern cities have be laboring, for a month past, to create the impres sion that the war feeling was excited, through out the estire North, to the highest pitch, and that the masses there were clamoring for the immediate subjugation of the South. They represent their whole population as being enger to nteer their services for the war that Lincoln has inaugurated, and as being kept back with difficulty from a general and spontaneous upriing in support of the stars and stripes. Their men, they tell us, have taken up arms for the purpose of proving that they have a Govent. Our "men of chivalry," they boastngly announce, are to be confronted by their 'men of prayer," and we are referred to the ronsides" of Cromwell as examples of the kind of soldiers we may expect to find in their ranks. We comprehend, very clearly, we think, the policy of our enemies. They are playing a desperate game of brag. They have succeeded, to some extent, by artful appeals to the popular lace, based upon the most unblushing falsehoods in arousing a factitious enthusiasm in their large er cities, which has suppressed, for the time, all freedom of speech; but this reign of terror has not extended to the rural districts, nor can it fong continue to prevail in the cities themselves. Intellect will soon resume its sway over brute force, and thinking men, convinced of the hopelessness of the task of subjugation, will oppos the further prosecution of a war which can only restilt disastrously to themselves. Indeed, a reaction has already commenced at the North .-The utter falsity of the pretence that the South desires any thing more than simply to be let alone, begins to dawn upon the minds of their people, and they cannot much longer be misled. The character of the Northern volunteers has been grossly misrepresented. Wilson's regiment, from New York, is composed exclusively of professional thieves, and Ellsworth's Zouaves, judging from their ruffianly conduct in Washington, are little better. Possibly, some of the older volunteer organizations, such as the 7th New York regiment, may contain many elements of respectability; but, in regard to the new levtes, we are satisfied, from the concurrent testimony of numerous gentlemen who have come in contact with them in nearly every one of the free States, that they are literally "the offscourings of the earth." The Guardian, a Black Ro. publican newspaper published at Paterson, N. Jersey, affords, in its issue of the 7th inst., an indication of the means employed to swell the ranks of the Northern counteers. It gives the terfeiting to sheep-stealing, and who, instead of being sentenced to the penitentiary, were allowed to escape the punishment due to their crimes by volunteering in Lincoln's army of subjugation. The Guardian talks of the "patriotism" of those jail-birds, and is jubilant over the "enthusiasm" of the war spirit in the North. We need not be surprised to learn, at any time, that the doors of all the prisons in Yankeedom have cally come forth, as one man, in support of the

An Untimely Jest

ington.

The old National Intelligencer occasionally perpetrates a funereal joke, over which it chuckles with a certain dismal kind of humor. The most ghastly thing of the sort that has his man Friday, Seward, to manufacture several lately appeared in its columns is its expression gross of proclamations, of the most intimidating of the regret and surprise with which it perceives that the Confederate States are about to sionists into the Gulf of Mexico "in considerably establish a Dictatorship, and to exchange the less than no time." Had he patiently continfree and popular institutions of the glorious ued his historical investigations, he might have Union for a self-imposed despotism! If it were learned, in the succeeding chapter of Knickernot too sad a subject for laughter, we might be justified in asking what country on earth is the ingenious experiment of the doughty govcursed with a more intense and irresponsible ernor, and have profited by the information. despotism than the United States? The Illinois baboon makes war, blockades free ports, and orders the assassination of innocent men, wo- better, a more economical measure devised, than men and children, without the slightest pretext this of defeating the Yankees by proclamationof authority, and the National Intelligencer an expedient, likewise, so gentle and humane, dares not lift up its voice to remonstrate against there were ten chances to one in favor of its the usurpation. Nay, more: it lends itself to succeeding-but then there was one chance to the support of the infamous and perfidious kan- ten that it would not succeed-as the ill-natured garoo government at Washington, and forfeits fates would have it that single chance carried the well-carned character of fifty years by delib- the day. The proclamation was perfect in all erate falsifications of history and perversions of its parts, well constructed, well written, well law. It has been completely "subjugated" by sealed, and well published-all that was want-Lincoln. Poor old thing! We will endeavor ing to insure its effect was, that the Yankees to cherish the charitable belief that it speaks should stand in awe of it; but, provoking to reunder military duress, and that its recent utterare the mere promptings of its mortal fears.

The Butchery at St. Louis.

The pacific and humane intentions of Abraham Lincoln bave been illustrated at St. Louis in the ruthless slaughter, in cold blood, of unoffending men, and of innocent women and children. State troops, collected in a military to the laws of Missouri, and contemplating no hostile movement, are serrounded by an overcompelled to surrender at discretion, robbed of the glorious attempt.

-A Brave Boy .- When Lieut, Jones gave the order to fire the Armories and Arsenals at Harper's Ferry, and was about applying the torch binself, a little boy having a gun in his hand, took aim at him a "game" boy-one of Virginia's "bloods."

-We inderstand that arrangements are being made for the publication of an illustrated paper in Charles-ton, South Carolina. Enterprise, talent and capital are already secured for the undertaking, and a pros-portes will soon appear.

Another Proclamation from Old Abe.

The rail-splitting usurper at Washington another proclamation on the 10th inst. U. S. on the Florida coast to permit no person to exercise any office or authority upon the la-lands of Key West, the Tortugas, and Santa Rosa, which may be inconsistent with the Laws and Constitution of the U. S., authorizing him at the same time, if he shall find it necessary to suspend there the writ of habeas corpus, and to remove from the vicinity of the U. S. fortresses all dangerous or suspected persons."

We understand that there is a very "danger ous" person, one Braxton Bragg, in close vicin ity to one of the U.S. fortresses upon Santa Rosa Island, and that there is a comb "suspected" persons with him, who are no supposed to entertain any warm feelings of adniration for Mr. Liocoln. We would advise the commander of the forces of the U. S. on the Florida coast at once to remove those dangerous and suspected persons from the vicinity of Fort Pickens. Let him forthwith proceed to Pensa cols and read the terrible proclamation of His Exalted Mightiness, Abraham the Great, in the hearing of those persons, and see how quickly they will disperse and remove themselves at his

It is probably true, as reported, that the ami able Abraham will shortly issue another sublime proclamation, forbidding the sun to shine, or the dews to fall, upon the Confederate States. and commanding the earth, under the awful penalty of his high displeasure, henceforth to lesist from giving her increase to our rebellious people. O Mr. Lincoln! do have a little comassion upon us, and destroy us not utterly

with your dreadful proclamations! The mighty Abraham appears to have derived his ideas of warfare from a perusal of that portion of the veracious history of New York, by Diedrich Knickerbocker, in which the author New Amsterdam of an inroad of pestilent Yankees. The grave historian informs us that the worthy Dutch Governor, having summoned his council and made them a resolute speech, "assumed a most belligerent look, and assured the council that he had devised an instrument, potent in its effects, and which he trusted would soon drive the Yankees from the land. So saying, he thrust his hand into one of the deep nockets of his broad-skirted coat, and drey orth, not an infernal machine, but an instrument of writing, which he laid with great emphasis upon the table. The burghers gazed at it for a time in silent awe, as a wary housewife does at a gun, fearful it may go off half-cocked. The document in question had a sinister look, it is true; it was crabbed in text, and from a broad red ribbon dangled the great seal of the province, about the size of a buckwheat pancake. Still, after all, it was but an instrument in writ. ing. Herein, however, existed the wonder of names of eight criminals, who had been there the invention. The document in question was convicted of various offences, ranging from couninstantly from the territories of their High

Mightinesses, under the pain of suffering all the forfeitures and punishments in such case made and provided. It was on the moral effect of this formidable instrument that Wilhelmus Kieft calculated; pledging his valor as a governor, that, once fulminated against the Yan- ed to Northern creditors, and that they considkees, it would, in less than two months, drive er themselves honorably bound to discharge every mother's son of them across the borders. I those debts. Under ordinary circumstances, it been thrown open, and that the hardened inThe council broke up in perfect wonder, and is a high moral duty promptly to pay all just nothing was talked of for some time among the debts; but, at the present time, when a most President, Wm. F. Stearns as Secretary, W. F. the vast genius of the governor, and his new and cheap mode of fighting by proclamation." of every patriot to refrain from every act that tive Committee.

weary of his slow task of spelling out the words of the history, and, too rashly taking it for granted that the invention of William the Testy aid and comfort to the enemy," whether it be was an irresistible engine of war, he directed character, with the view of driving the secesbocker's history, the ill success that attended "Never," says the historian, "was a more com prehensive, a more expeditious, or, what is still late, they treated it with the most absolute conances in favor of the despotism at Washington tempt, applied it to an unseemly purpose, and thus did the first warlike proclamation come to a shameful end-a fate which I am credibly informed has befallen but too many of its success-

A Maryland Union Man.

John P. Kennedy, of Baltimore, with who Union-shricking appears to have become a camp for purposes of instruction, in obedience chronic complaint, is out in the papers of the Monumental City with a long and lachrymose appeal to the people of Maryland to stand by whelming Federal force of German mercenaries, the stars and stripes, and meekly to submit to whatsoever of humiliation the tyrant at Washtheir arms, and marched off, like criminals, into ington may think fit to impose upon them. The close confinement; and, because a sympathizing key-note to his craven address may be found in crowd of spectators expressed their abhorrence the following sentence: - "Maryland, under any of that act of Black Republican outrage, their circumstances of peace or war, must soon beverbal insults were answered with a shower of come a Free State." He finds it impossible enbullets, and the soil of Missouri was reddened tirely to conceal the cloven foot. It will betray with the gore of her peaceful citizens. The itself, in spite of all his artifice and rhetoric. blood, thus cruelly and wantonly shed by the He is evidently looking forward to the time minions of Federal power, is crying to Heaven when Maryland shall be completely abolitionfor vengeance upon the murderers. Nor will it ized, and he will accept that consummation cry in vain. Never, until St. Louis shall have without a murmur. Not only so, but he would been purified of the Federal butchers who now look on with complacency while Lincoln is endesecrate her streets, will Missouri cease her gaged in his war upon slavery throughout all efforts to avenge the slain. The battle of free- the Southern States. He is a fitting yoke-feliow dom has commenced, and the people of that for Andy Johnson, of Tennessee, and the two gallant State will drive the bloody myrmidons Southern traitors, if they were dangling from of tyranny from their soil, or nobly perish in limbs of the same tree, would present a spectaele, or, rather, a pair of spectacles, upon which like-minded persons might look with great advantage, to themselves, at least.

A NORTHERN MOTHER .- A Washington cor little boy having a gun in his hand, took aim at him respondent of the Peterabutg Express writes; and pulled the trigger, but the gun missed fire. He "As an instance of Northern patriotism, I lately would have killed him but for the mishap. That was the tallady, a native of the North, who has two sons in the coercion fleet. She said that if they deserted, they would be dishonored, and if they obeyed the commands of coercionists, they would be no less dishonored; and as she would War, and its Duties.

We lay before our reatlers, on the first page of this issue, the act of the Provisional Congress at Montgomery, recognizing and declaring the existence of a state of war between the Confederate and the United States. We know many persons who have no clear and adequate conception of the effect of a declaration of war, and particularly of the duties imposed by war upon every citizen of a belligerent State. The following observations, extracted from the writings of Kent, who is an acknowledged authority upon international law, will repay an attentive perusal !

"When war is duly declared, it is not merely a war between this and the adverse Government in their political characters. Every man is, in judgment of law, a party to the acts of his own Government, and a war between the Governments of two nations is a war between all the individuals of the one, and all the individuals of which the other nations is conversed. Governments individuals of the one, and all the individuals of which the other nation is composed. Government is the representative of the will of all the people, and acts for the whole society. This is the theory of all Governments; and the best writers on the law of nations concur in the doctrine, that when the sovereign of a State declares war against another sovereign, it implies that the whole nation declares war, and that all the subjects of the one are energies to all the the subjects of the one are enemies to all the subjects of the other. Very important consequences concerning the obligations of subjects are deducible from this principle. * * * One of the immediate and important consequences of the declaration of war, is the absolute interruption and interdiction of all commercial correspondence, intercourse and dealing, between the subjects of the two countries. The idea that any commercial intercourse, or paeific dealing, can lawfully subsist between the people of the powers at war, except under the clear and express sanction of the Government, and without a special license, is utterly inconsistent with the a special license, is utterly inconsistent with the new class of duties growing out of a state of war. The interdiction flows necessarily from the principle already stated, that a state of war puts all the members of the two nations respectively in hostility to each other; and to suffer individuals to carry on a friendly or commercial intercourse, while the two Governments were at war, would be placing the net of Governments. describes the ingenious device of the valorous war, would be placing the act of Government Wilhelmus Kieft for ridding the good colony of and the acts of individuals in contradiction to each other. It could counteract the operation of war, and throw obstacles in the way of the of war, and throw obstacles in the way of the public efforts, and lead to disorder, linbecility and treason. Trading * * affords aid to the enemy in an effectual financer, by enabling the merchants of the enemy's country to support their Government, and to facilitate the means of conveying intelligence, and carrying on a traitorous correspondence with the enemy. The war puts at end at once to all dealing and all communication with each other. * * All contracts with the enemy, made during war, are utterly void. * * The purchase of bills on the enemy's country, or the remission and dethe enemy's country, or the remission and de-posit of funds there, is a dangerous and illegal act, because it may be cherishing the resources and relieving the wants of the enemy. The re-mission of funds, in money or bills, to subjects of the enemy, is unlawful. The inhibition reach-

on any correspondence or business togethe that all commercial partnerships, existing b tween the subjects of the two parties, prior to the war, are dissolved by the mere force and act of the war itself; though other contracts, existing prior to the war, are not extinguished, but the remedy is only suspended, and this from the inability of an alien enemy to sue, or to sustain, in the language of the civilians, a persona standi in judicio It may be that some of our readers are indebe ous and unscrupulous foe, it is the highest duty At this point, doubtless, Abraham became might strengthen the hands of our enemy, or enable him to carry on the war against us. It is needless, we trust, to add, that, by "giving done by furnishing intelligence, or money, or

es to every communication, direct or circuitous.

* * Every relaxation of the rule tends to cor-

rupt the allegiance of the subject, and prevents the war from fulfilling its end. * * It is also a further consequence of the inability of the subjects of the two States to commence or carry

From the Correspondent of the Charleston Mercury. Important from Montgomery.

receive a traitor's punishment.

supplies, that may be of service to him in the

contest, a citizen of the Confederate States

would incur the guilt of treason, and assuredly

MONTGOMERY, May 11.-Secretary Memminger has sent in a report of a scheme for raising the funds necessary for the prosecution of the war. This and the tariff are the only questions now remaining for the consideration of Congress.

The proceedings in the open session to-day were unimportant. Congress will probably adjourn about the 23d instant, to meet again in the middle of July, unless sooner called together by the President.

In regard to the funds for the war, I think that fifty millions will be raised—trobably one

that fifty millions will be raised—probably one half by Treasury notes, one fourth by customs, I do not | G. W. Buford. and the last fourth by direct taxation. I do not think that volunteers will be received for a less E. W. Smith. term of service than three years, or during the existing war. The field and staff officers will be appointed by the President. In local emergencies, the President may receive volunteers

the resident may receive vointeers otherwise, but not for campaign service.

The following appointments by the President have been confirmed by Congress:

Wade Keys, Assistant Attorney-General.

George E. Nelson, Superintendent of Public Projection.

E. W. Moise, District Judge for Louisiana. E. E. Blackburn, Marshal for the District of

L. J. Morris, Marshal of the Admiralty Court Key West.
D. H. Hamilton, Marshal of the District of South Carolina.

B. Patterson, Marshal of the District of Ala.

W. H. H. Tison, Marshal of the District of Mississippi, Constantine B. Byerly, Marshal of the Dis

trict of Louisiana.

E. L. Ross, Marshal of the District of Georgia D. P. Holland, District Attorney for Florida. John L. Tatum, Attorney for the Court of dmiralty at Key West.

George Mason, Attorney for the District of Carnot Posey, Attorney for the District of outh Carolina.

H. C. Miller, Attorney for the District of Lou-

A. J. Requier, Attorney for the District of Alabama. Hamilton Cooper, Attorney for the District of Georgia. Wm. Pinckney Hall, Judge of the District

Court of Texas.
A. M. Clayton, Judge of the District Court of Mississippi.
Dr. McCowell, of Missouri, is now addressing a large crowd in front of the Exchange Hotel.

The Express Company commences runningularly to Pensacola next week.

The Latest. MONTOONERY, May 12 .- It is probable that Congress will adjourn within the next ten days, to meet again in July, at such place as circumfances may render necessary.

Nothing new has transpired at Pensacola.

-The Congress at Montgomery has passed a reso lution requesting President Davis to appoint a day of facting and prayer.

-John Bell, of Tennessee, has expressed his willingness to head a regiment to march in defense of the South agains the Federal government.

Organization of the Military Relief As- From Our Virginia Correspondent. sociation.

At a meeting of the citizens of Lafavette County, convened at the Court House in Oxford, on Saturday, May 18, 1861, pursuant to previous notice, N. A. Isom was called to the chair and Wm. F. Stearns appointed Secretary

The Committee, who were appointed at previous meeting to prepare a plan of organization, made a report, which, after thorough discussion, and the adoption of various amendments, was adopted, as follows: CONSTITUTION,

1. The name of this organization shall be

County."

2. The sole object of the Association shall be to raise and administer a fund for the equipment and assistance of needy volunteers from this county, and for the relief of such families of

hose volunteers as may require relief.

3. All those persons who have contributed noney or valuables to the fund heretofore raises 8. All those persons who have contributed money or valuables to the fund licretofore raised and expended in this county for the relief of those volunteers who are now in the service, shall, by virtue of such contributions, be members of this Association, and any other citizen of the county may become a member by making a subscription of money or valuables for the objects of the Association. Upon any question involving an appropriation of money, any member may demand that the decision shall be made by allowing each member a vate for every made by allowing each member a vote for every dollar he has contributed.

4. The officers of the Association shall be a

President, Secretary, and Treasurer who, with two other persons to be chosen by the Association, by ballot, shall constitute an Executive Committee; and the Executive Committee shall appoint a Special Committee shall appoint a Special Committee. appoint a Special Commutee, consisting of five persons, for cart, of the five Police Districts of

he county.

5. It shall be the duty of the President preside at all meetings of the Association, and be call be empowered to call meetings of the Association whenever he shall deem it neces-Association whenever he shall deem it necessary, upon giving three days' previous notice thereof. The Secretary shall keep a list of all the members of the Association, and a record of all its proceedings; and the Treasurer shall have the custody of all the funds belonging to the Association, out of which he shall make payments only upon the warrants of the Exe

cutive Committee.

6. No appropriation shall be made for the benefit of any company of volunteers, except by a vote of the Association.

y a vote of the Association.
7. It shall be the duty of each member the several Special Committees to raise fund for the Association, to the extent of his ability by personal applications to the people of District for voluntary contributions; and each Special Committee shall make a detailed weekly report of their action to the Executive Commitee, and pay over to the Treasurer, every week, the money they may have collected. The several Special Committees shall confine their ope rations within their respective Districts; and they shall inquire into, and make reports, as oc-casion shall require, concerning the wants of families of volunteers in their respective Dis-tricts, for the information of the Executive Com-

8. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer so t keep his accounts as to show, at all times, the condition of the Treasury, and to exhibit the same, whenever requested by the Executive Committee; and that Committee shall meet every week, or offener if need be, for the purpose of relieving the necessities of volunteers and their families and dependents, throughout the county, and, under the general centro directions, to determine, from time to time, the amount and nature of the aid that shall be afforded by the Association in each particular case, and to draw their warrants on the Treas-urer for the sums required. A majority of the amilies shall constitute a quorum

The Association then proceeded to the election of officers, and H. A. Barr was elected as G. D. Fee as associate members of the Execu-

The Association then adjourned to Saturday the 25th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. N. A. ISOM, Chairman. WM. F. STEARNS, Secretary.

Special Committees under the Foregoing

The Executive Committee held a meeting o Saturday evening, and appointed the following Special Committees for the several Police Beats of the county: BEAT NO. 1.

H. E. Rascoc,	James F. Smith,
C hairma	n. Chairm
W. H. Carothers,	N. B. Pegues,
T. W. Tomlinson,	J. H. Alexander,
A. H. Pegues,	Benj. Kilgore,
N. A. Isom.	R. S. Stewart,
BEAT NO. 3,	BEAT NO 4.
A. J. Buford,	F. G. Shipp,
Chairman	n. Chairm
John W. Estill,	D. F. Rogers,
Hezekiah Smith,	W. J. Jones,

Allen Humphries, Lewis Lowe. BEAT NO 5. G. W. Paris, Chairman. S. J. Ragland, Howell Welsh, H. D. McIntosh,

E. A. Menders. The members of the various Special Commit tees are requested to raise as large an amount of contributions as possible before the next meeting of the Association, and to be diligent in obtaining signatures to the petition (copies of which have been or will be furnished to them) requesting the Board of Police to make an ap-

propriation for military purposes. H. A. BARR, Chairman Ex. Committee. OXFORD, May 18, 1861.

"Not an ounce of flour, or a pound of meat, is to be sent South from Cincinnatl." This matter was settled in a large and enthusiastic matter was settled in a large and enthusiastic meeting lately held in that city. Even the mail boats between Cincinnati and Louisville were forced to promise not to carry any provisions to the latter city, for fear they would there be shipped South. Well, they may keep their provisions, and we will do without them. We are an agricultural people, and can easily change our crop from cotton to breadstuffs. Our planters, this spring, planted a much larger crop of corn than usual, but, to make things secure, many of them are now plowing up a part of many of them are now plowing up a part of their cotton, and planting corn. This will be no loss to them, for the cotton they do make will be better, and more carefully picked and handled, and bring a better price. In this way they will get as much money for it as they would for a larger crop, and save in the item of bagging and rope. We say to Cincinnati, keep bagging and rope. We say to Cincinnati, keep your pork and flour, and drink your own whis-key, at twelve and a half cents per gallon— cheaper than milk.— Viciaburg Whig.

-The Lincolnites say they don't intend to murch into the Cotton States until November, as the climate townsmen, William Smith and David Gideon, we would be too hot for them before that. They will be apt to find any part of the South too hot for their of a Powder Mill in our town. In a few weeks th mfort, either before or after November.

-A Norfolk correspondent of the Petersburg Express says: We have now in possession heavy ord-nance enough to supply the whole South, and are shipping them away to points where they will do their

-Look Our!-The Vicksburg Sun says Gen. W. W. W. W. Wood passed through that city on the 14th inst. Look out, old Abe!

CAMP DAVIS, VA., May 12th, 1861. Messra. Editors:-Having left Corinth rather unexpectedly, we were entirely destitute of provisions. But, through the hospitality of Ten nesseans and Virginians, we have known no want. Virginia, especially, has won a new claim to the title of the "land of hospitality." We were sometimes compelled to eat five or six times during the same day. The ladies, too, sitended, and conversed freely with us, as if they had long known us. Every soldier that I have heard express any opinion; regards Virginians as the eleterest people in the world, and Virginia women as the most beautiful.

I had heard that Union sentiments prevailed

n East Tennessee and Western Virginia. In fact, I have seen it stated in the N. York Herald, that the Western portion of Virginia is in favor of dividing the State. All such statements are entirely false. There are a few Union mer, in East Tennessee. In one village they even attempted to raise the Union flag ?'s we passed; but they were not allowed to do so. Even in Knoxville, the home of Brownlow, the friends of Lincoln are so f w that they dared not show theinselves. As we approached Virginia, the Unionists diminished in number, and when we arriv'd at Bristol, one could not be heard of -Johr son and Nelson had just left the latter place, after having sought, in vain, for an opportunity to express their anti-Southern sentim One of the residents told me that they had po litely requested them not to speak. But if they had attempted to do so, they would have been put out. They adopted the more prudent course and sought a more congenial climate. Advocates of the Union meet with no favor in Tennessee. But it must be acknowledged that she is still disgraced by a few followers of Johnson, Etheridge & Co. In Virginia this is not the case,-We are now almost in the centre of the State We have passed through the Western part where, we have been told, the Union men are in the majority; yet the man has not yet been found who dares to raise his voice in favor of the Union. Virginia is now more wildly enthusiastic than any other State in the South. At every depot, and even at private houses, the people have turned out to meet us, and with bless ings and prayers for our safety, have bidden us

God speed! to victory and an early peace. Virginia can bring into the field one hundred thousand brave men. Thousands are mustering in daily. The Old Dominion is becomit aroused. With her proud motto, "Sie Semper Tyrannia," she enters the conflict-and Lincoln's hirelings may well dread the lightning of her blow.

That conflict must soon commence. Northern hosts are preparing to invade the soil of Virginia. They are already on the march. They are led on by a hope of booty. They have been promised a share in the fair fields of Virginia. They think that the purpose of John Brown will now be accomplished. Opposed to this hireling horde is an army composed of the very flower of the South. Who can doubt as to the result of the conflict? Virginia alone could not be subjugated. Much gallant blood must be poured out: much treasure expended: but the sacrifice will be cheerfully made, and the South shall be victorious in every contest, no matter what may be the odds against her.

"Then conquer we must, for our cause it is just, And this be our motto, in God is our trust, And the flag which we follow, in triumph shall wave O'er the bright sunny South, the land of the brave.

Our camp is named Camp Davis, in honor of our President. Many of the troops have left coming in. Some pass on without stopping. There are two regiments of Mississippi troops here. Several from Tennessee, Alabama, and some Kentucky troops.

We leave day after to-inorrow for Norfolk: think you will soon hear from us. We are all very well provided, and quite content. Colonel parole. Moore attends to us as well as he can. We have the right wing and the Lamar Rifles have the left-the most honorable positions in the regiment. We are all well; but there's no telling how long we will all be alive. The fight must soon commence, and then every man must take his chance. U. G.

(Since we received the above, we learn that a dispatch has been received by a lady of Oxford, stating that the 11th Regiment were off for Harper's Ferry, and not for Norfolk.]-En. INTEL-

DeBow's Review .- Our readers will be pleased to learn that arrangements are now comple-ted for the publication, in Charleston, of a work which has, in the last fifteen years, done so much in forming Southern opinion, and in bringing about that unanimity among us which, in the event must result in triumph

The Review will be printed by Messrs, Evans publication is located at No. 40 Broad street. under charge of B. F. DeBow, who has returned to make a permanent residence in his native city. Remittances may be made to him.

The residence of the editor will continue to

be at New Orleans, though he is temporarily in Charleston: Communications will reach him at

Now, if ever, should the South sustain her own publications, and a ten-fold circulation of the Review may reasonably be expected: From a circular before us, we perceive that very advantageous club rates are offered, and an ecoschedule to Southern advertisers, addition to its other features, a department of literature will be added, together with full reports of the action of the Congress and Departments of the Confederate States, and of the military operations conducted.—Charleston

THE BRITISH PRESS AND THE WAR. -The New York Express, after a thorough search in the journals of London, Liverpool and Manchester, expresses its inability to find a single utterance favorable to the policy of the Lincoln Government. It says!

If there be any sentiments of sympathy the North in these journals, we are unable to see them. The cotton lords of Manchester, the money kings of London, the shipping merchants and shop-keepers of Liverpool, all sing but one song and that is, "Separatish it must be, Mr. Lincoln,"—but "under no circumstances civil war." One of them (the Liverpool Times) even goes so far as to characterize the President's declaration of a more vigorous policy toward the secoding States as absolutely "diabolical," while another alludes to it in terms which would seem to indicate that the writer had been studying the recent style of the Chari-Mercury or of the Richmond Examiner.

-Powder Maxeractory -The Hernando (Mis-People's Press, of the 16th inst., says; "Our old understand, are making preparations for the erection people throughout the country, who want powder can obtain it almost at their doors."

-Greeley has at last discovered and very gravel warms his friends that the Southerners will fight .-They will soon be convinced of this fact by the most

-Lincoln troops in Washington consume, daily, eight hundred bars of soap and six hundred and twenty-five gallons of whiskey.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH! THE WAR NEWS.

Arrival of the Desoto:

New York, May 20.-The DeSoid has arrived She met the steamers Niagara and Hudkeville, which had captured two vessels. Cotton market is very dull. Prices are unchanged. May 15, 1861. Southern Congress.

Morromery, May 20.—The public proceedings of the Southern Congress are unimportant. It is reported that Congress will adjourn to morrow. Various speculations are indulged in a to the probable place of re-assembling. The prost popular belief is that they will re-assemble iv. July at Richmond.

Arrival of the Steamship Persia. New York, May 20.—The steamship Persia from Liverpe of 11th instant, arrived off Cap-Race to day.

Lit. ERPOOL, May 11.—There is a doubtful re-

Laor that vessels have left this port with letters of marque and reprisal from the Southern Con-In the House of Lords, Lord Derby express the hope that the forthcoming proclamation by the Government will give emphatic warning, British subjects join the privateers, or becom-involved on either side, that their blood will be

upon their own heads. He said there would be no redress from England.

A ship en route to Liverpool from Charleston, has been insured at 15 guineas. The Chamber of Commerce has called the attention of the French Government to the unguarded condition French shipping in American waters, urging

action in the matter.

Lord Palmerston deprecates the present con dition of American affairs. The navy yards are active, and a powerful squadron is on the way. The Times says that the United States heretofore upheld privateering, and demanded the right of search—both now are turned against

WASHINGTON, May 20,-It is announced her that a new military district, including Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee, has been cre-ated, and that Gen. Butler will have the command of the district.
Generals Scott, Butler and Mansfield, and Secretary Cameron have been in consultation al

The 5th and 8th Massachusetts regime have been ordered to prepare to march. An eleven gun battery and extensive earth orks have been discovered at Aquia Creek. By Wednesday, 10,000 abolitionists will

encamped at Arlington Hights.

Secretary Cameron refuses four regiments from Maryland to defend Maryland and Washington. Dan. Sickles' command is moving. Gen. Mansfield, commanding 20,000 volun-teers and 5,000 regulars, is to advance on Vir-

Gen. Reeder would probably command the Harper's Ferry expedition. Cantonments will be established at Gettysburg and at Staten Is-land, the former as an inland, the latter as a

seaboard reserve. The coast guard steamer got ashore to-day, at the mouth of the Potomae, and was attacked by a propeller from Richmond. Four Government soldiers were killed and five wounded. The propeller withdrew, and was pursued b

an armed steamer.

A collision at Harper's Ferry is regarded as nevitable this week.

New Orleans, May 20.—A passenger has prived here from Texas, who reports that Gen Young, in pursuing Montgomery and the Federal troops, overtook their baggage, supply and possession of, with some beeves and horses,
Montgomery had evacuated Fort Washita,
and was on his way to Fort Arbuckle.

Gen. Young was determined to take Forts Cobb and Arbuckle. WASHINGTON, May 20,-It is reported that the Baltimoreans have been indicted for their par ticipation in the recent uprising in Baltime and that they have been bailed at \$500 each.

The Rappahannock river is blockaded. Gen. Cocke, with 6000 troops, is at Culpep per courthouse, and 3000 are between Culpep per and Alexandria. It is probable that the

Gov. Wise is lying dangerously ill. GALVESTON, May 16 .- Strong batteries capable of resisting any attack, now cover all the

Capt. Reynolds, U. S. Quartermaster at San Antonio, has resigned. The officers taken by 'Col. Van Dorn are or

Information has been received that Cortinas is actively preparing for another raid against the Texas settlers on the Rio Grande. Another statement says that Cortinus, with a large force, moving up the left bank of the Rio Grande Recruits are pouring in from all directions to join Cortinas. It is believed that a formidable force has been concentrated on the Rio Grande. Six recruits from Matamoras, en route to join Cortinas, have been arrested. Col. Ford is preparing to give the enemy a warm reception. Fort Brown is in a complete state of defense.

THE LAW FOR THE CLOTHING OF VOLUNTEERS. —Much misunderstanding seems to exist among the volunteer forces called into the Confederate service, in relation to the subject of clothes and clothing, and yet the law of Congress controlling the question is quite clear, and admits of no two constructions. Many volunteer companies, and battalions, and regiments, entered th Confederate service with the idea that the War Department would supply all deficiencies of clothing among them, and would, moreover, be prepared with future supplies to meet the accruwants of the soldiers, and, consequently are now suffering in this respect, because of the want of proper information at the beginning, which their officers and the State authorities should have given. The law of Congress, as set forth in the act "to provide for the publi defence," reads as follows, to-wit:
"Said volunteers shall furnish their own

clothes. When called into actual service, and while remaining therein, instead of clothing, every non-commissioned officer and private any company shall be entitled to me sum equal to the cost of clothing of a non-commissioned officer or private in the regular army of the Confederate States." By this law volunteers provide, at all times,

their own clothing, and receive therefor compen sation in money, and in the passage of the law, Congress evidently had in view those public exigencies that required large forces to be thrown into the field while the Government was in its infancy, and stood provided with no regular quartermaster organization.
We have been thus explicit because it is de

sirable that the matter should be thoroughly understood, as well among those troops already in service, as among those who are daily expecting to be called into service. And we also think it would be well for the newspaper press generally, to set forth, as we have done, the subject, in the light of the law and the reason

-PRIVATEERSMEN.-We learn from the Montgon er Mail that there are quite a number of privateer the service of the Confederate States Government, ruising off the Gulf and Atlantic coasts, all well armed and manned. Dispatches have been received at Montgomery showing that bundreds of others are fitting out at various points, for the same purpose.

-The Montgomery Advertiser says that the gallant Ben. McCullough, of Texas, has received the appointment of Brigadier-General in the army of the Confed erate States, and will confine his operations principally to the frontier of the "Lone Star State."

Administrator's Notice.

L ETTERS of Administration on the estate of Wil-liam Brown, deceased, late of the County of La-fayette and State of Mississippi, baving been granted to the unidersigned by the Probate Court of said Coun-ty, at the April Term thereof, 1861, all persons indebted to mid estate are hereby required to nake payment to me; and all persons having claims against mid estate are notified to present them to me, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or

the same will be burred.

WILLIAM OWEN, Admy: April 24, 1861.

One New Advertisements

Mississippi Central Rail Road,

Secretary's Office,
Holly Speines, Miss., May 8th, 1861.

THE ANNUAL CONVENTION of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on Wednesday, 12th of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

A. J. McCONNICO, SECRETARY.

HARDEE'S TACTICS.

A NEW EDITION OF 10,000 COPIES; WITH ENGRAVED PLATES Southern Publishing House HUTTON & FRELIGH, Memphis, Tenn.

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May 8, 1861. 1861.

1861: PROSPECTUS American Cotton Planter

Soil of the South. Enlarged Series Continued. Vol. XV In again issuing our Propectus for the year 1861 it is merely necessary to inform our old friends, and the planting public generally, that the "AMERICAN COTTON PLANTER," which has become one of the fixed institutions of the country, commenced a new volume with the last January number. We can add nothing in the way of premiers dresses. in the way of promises, stronger or more to the poin than to refer our agricultural friends to the contents of this Runat. Magazine from number to number. We shall never lower its standard; and our determi-nation is to continue to make it as much better as we

ssibly can. . The increasing interest taken by our people in Hor ticulture, Arboriculture, and the Grape culture, prompts is to renewed efforts in extending the means of information on these subjects. As heretafore, we chall devote eight pages in each number to Horticul

ture.

Besides the twenty-four pages in each number devoted to Scientific and Practical Agriculture, we propose a separate department devoted exclusively to

Stock and Stock-raising.

Our Southern Bural Magazine is now gotten up in a style of excellence equal to any similar publication in our country, and we are determined that it shall be second to none in point of juterest—scientific and practical. At great sacrifice of time and means we have made the "American Cotton Planter" what it is A First-Class Practical Agricultural

Magazine, extending its circulation into every neighborhood all the Cotton region from the Carolinas to the Rid Grande, and yet its progress is onward and upward, and we shall cease not our efforts till we make it the indispensible visitant of every individual family in

all the Cotton region.

It is the direct interest absolutely of every planter in the country, not only to take and read the Cotton Planter, but to interest bimself in its circulation among his neighbors; the sum of two dollars is not ne-tenth part the value of a single volume !

TERMS:

One copy one year, (in alvance,) : : \$ 2 00 Six copies one year, " ; ; ; 10 00

As heretofore, this magazine will be neatly covered, titched and trimmed, and illustrated as occasion may present, with suitable engravings.

Lift "All Post-masters are requested to act as agents

TO All subscriptions should commence with the volume.

(2) Remittances (per gold dollars or bills of banks current where the subscriber resides,) under cover of Registered Letters, at our risk.

N. B. CLOUD, M. D.,

Editor and Proprietor, MONTGOMERY, ALA., May, 1861. 51-tf.

A Distinguished Gentleman

O'N his way from Washington, consulted me in O's his way from washington, consulted he in regard to piles; upon examination I told him I had never seen a worse case, and advised him to con-sult others. He went on to Mobile and New Orleans, and consulted surgeons there, returned and got me to remove them. After oper-ting he sent for a friend of his who had been told that he could not be cured, and I operated on him. He sent a third, and I oper-ated on him. A gentleman of this vicinity, after visiting a distinguished surgeon South, and was sent home as a hopeless case, ca

operated on him with perfect success. DR. J. A. CLOPTON nav be consulted at Huntsville, Alabama.

KEEP COOL. W. G. REYNOLDS would inform his cu tomers, and everybody else, that he has his ICE HOUSE full of Pure Crystal Ice. Call around, all those who wish to keep cool, at the Northwest corner of the public square, Oxford, Miss. W. G. REYNOLDS. April 17, 1861.

GEO. W. DUVAL. ELIJAH PRICE. GEO. W. DUVAL & Co. COTTON FACTORS And General Commission Merchants

65 Gravier Street; Corner Bank Alley,

NEW ORLEANS, LA

EF Particular attention paid to purchases. January 23, 1861.

BOOTS & SHOES.

GUSTAVUS C. WEBBER,

North-west side of the Square, OXFORD. MISSISSIPPI. WOULD inform his old friends, and the public generally, that he continues to un BEST quality of

HOME-MADE Boots and Shoes. Believing that his work has been thoroughly tested a this place, he hopes to receive a liberal patronage, outfident that he can give satisfaction.

Students of the University,

And all in need of GOOD BOOTS or SHOES, will

East of the Brick Blacksmith Shop: April 17, 1861. 46-tf: W. F. AVENT'S EXCHANGE, DEPOSIT

AND COLLECTING OFFICE, OXFORD, MISSISSIPPL -

Texchange bought and sold on all Restorn cities. Memphis, Charleston, New Orleans, St. Louis, Louis-rille, and Cincinnati. Orrace in the new block on the North-west corper

of the square. March 13, 1561;